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ADVICE

AND

GUIDE TO EMIGRANTS,

GOING TO THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

By P. O'KELLY, Esq.

TRANSLATOR AND PUBLISHER OF ABBÉ MAC-GEOGHEGAN'S HISTORY
OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN:
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PREFACE.

THE author of this treatise on America, begs the liberty of informing his countrymen, that he resided in Kentucky, and subsequently in Baltimore, during six years, previously to his going to France with his family for the exclusive object of their education. The death of a brother was the sole cause of his having left the United States, where he spent the above period, at the head of a flourishing academy, as will appear in the course of this work, which, it is hoped, may produce some good to emigrants who may be eager, as he himself had been, to make that land of freedom their future residence for life. Every thing that was possible to be gleaned, through the frequent opportunities which occurred to him, both from personal observations and an intercourse with citizens of that country, had been carefully committed to writing, and arranged for publication, before the history of Ireland, alluded to, had been commenced. Having now completed this arduous undertaking, and seeing that the United States of America are but slenderly noticed by some who have endeavoured to impress upon the minds of emigrants, a predilection for the Canadas, the author, with a zealous wish to direct for the better, Irishmen and others intent on emigration, recommends to them, in making choice for improving their condition in life, to weigh,* with attention, the several circumstances which are pointed out.

In alluding to the Canadas, as being unfit for our countrymen who risk their lives and all they possess, in quest of comfort and independance, our object is, to prove, that the United States are superior to any other part of the western hemisphere; and therefore it should be admitted, that the emigrant ought to make a choice in settling, where his advantages and prospects would be obviously the best. A few simple questions will make the thing more clear, in contrasting the Canadas with the United States. In what part of America is the emigrant likely to meet the best and most inviting climate? I answer, in the United States. In what place will he have the opportunity of meeting speedy employment, good wages, and prospects of becoming independent in a few years? I answer, likewise, in the United States.

Where half the year is winter, as in Canada, the climate must be severe: where the settlers are comparatively few, and such as have commenced their career with limited means, the want of labourers or mechanics amongst them, must be moderate indeed. Being firmly convinced, therefore, of the superior advantages which may be reasonably expected to be met with in the United States, by a well-conducted and industrious Irishman, the author of this treatise confidently advises his countrymen to emigrate to the United States of America, in preference to any other part of the world.

Dublin, 20, Grenville-street, Mountjoy-square,
February 1, 1834.

TESTIMONIALS

OF MR. O'KELLY'S HAVING LIVED IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BE it known to all men, that Mr. PATRICK O'KELLY, who has lived for several years in Louisville, at the head of a flourishing academy, has been generally esteemed by his employers, and his numerous acquaintances, both as a literary character and an excellent citizen. Strong in his faith, he and his interesting lady have edified their fellow Catholics, by faithfully attending divine service, and receiving regularly the sacraments of the church.

Given under my Hand and Seal, on the
16th of June, 1823.

(Signed)

✠ BENEDICT JOSEPH,

Bishop of Bardstown, State of Kentucky, United States.

I do certify the same of Mr. PATRICK O'KELLY, during his residence in Baltimore.

(Signed)

✠ AMB. Arch. Balt.

Baltimore, 14th July, 1823.



I certify that the annexed documents are the autographs of the Bishop of Bairdstown, and of the late Archbishop of Baltimore.

(Signed)

✠ JOHN, Bishop of Charleston.

Kilkenny, July 6, 1833.

TESTIMONIALS.

Baltimore, 16th July, 1823.

Mr. P. O'KELLY,

Dear Sir,—Your being on your departure for Europe, where consideration of feeling and interest takes you, I wish to express my regret at the loss our community sustains in being deprived of your talents, your excellent moral character, and your indefatigable industry, which I have been witness to for a long time.

I trust the change may prove beneficial and agreeable. I regret my want of acquaintance with any individual in Dublin, to express my sentiments of you, and to aid in making known your many excellent qualities. Wishing you and family a pleasant voyage,

I am, dear Sir,

Your Friend and Servant,

(Signed,)

LUKE TIERNAN.

I am well acquainted with the hand-writing of the Right Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, Bishop of Bardstown, Kentucky, and can certify that the testimonials so complimentary and creditable to Mr. P. O'Kelly, and bearing his lordship's signature and seal, are in his hand-writing; and I can further add, that I have heard from other respectable quarters, very flattering reports of Mr. O'Kelly's capacity and conduct.

(Signed,)

RICHARD KENRICK, P.P.

St. Nicholas Without.

Dublin, August 2nd, 1825,
Francis-street.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS

EVERY man who has it in contemplation, or advises his friend to emigrate to America, ought to endeavour to acquire some knowledge of the geography of that country, whereby he may be enabled to judge, with tolerable accuracy, what place or city might best suit him for the views and purposes of life he intends to pursue after his arrival.

It is allowed, that many who have gone to foreign countries full of hopes, and confident of succeeding, have been often disappointed in the plans which they had previously flattered themselves, would do well. Difficulties, and heavy expenses, have frequently arisen to the emigrant, from selecting a vessel intended for American ports, very distant perhaps from those States where speedy employment might have been met with, and to which their limited means would not have enabled them to proceed after landing.

The United States of America vary so much in their extent and situation, that many exaggerated accounts have been given of them by travellers, who, from a mere view of the country through which they had passed, or the reports of others, have propagated opinions, that in the new States, the opportunities of becoming wealthy and independent in a short time, could be met with by those possessing even a moderate capital. The general effect produced, is, that the unwary and inexperienced stranger believes all that he hears, often from self-interested persons, many of whom were perhaps his own countrymen, who might have purchased in distant parts of the union, and are solicitous, on that account, to influence the emigrant to proceed thither and locate himself in a new district or town-ship, where property (they will tell him) must become more productive than in the old States. That advice might be given with justice to such as have means sufficient to purchase a section* or more of land, or tract of a town-ship eligibly situated; but the expenditure necessary for cultivation, or for the purposes of building, should engross also the attention of the purchaser, who, if having in addition for these things what would meet the incidental expenses of his farm for some two or three years, will have no cause, (it may be presumed,) to

* A section of land contains 640 acres English measure.

regret his having made a distant part of the union his choice to reside in.

The Americans themselves afford many examples of that kind in passing with their families from one state to another. The inhabitants of the New England, Delaware, and New Jersey States, are remarkable for their propensity to this. Numbers of them are seen, every year, moving with their flocks to the Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Allabama, &c. The Americans, however are, from being accustomed to the climate, more capable of sustaining the fatigues of travelling, and are less subject to those vicissitudes of health, caused generally by exposure in the autum or fall* of the year.

The States best suited, and offering the fairest advantages to emigrants bent upon agricultural or commercial pursuits, are New York, Pensylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Kentucky. These are in soil and climate, preferable to most of the other states, all of which shall be introduced in turn, and their peculiar advantages pointed out. Slavery which forms so leading a feature among the proprietors and planters throughout Kentucky, is a considerable bar to strangers wishing to reside in it; besides this, many tenures of landed property have been wrested from their late possessors, by the descendants of officers in the American revolution, on whom

* The months of August, September and October, are called the fall.

the government of that day had conferred them for their services in the struggles for their freedom ; therefore to purchase land in Kentucky under any other title than that of Congress-lands,* would be precarious to the stranger. To settle in Louisville, however, which is the most trading city in Kentucky or of the south-west, presents very flattering prospects to the merchant possessing a capital of about five hundred or a thousand pounds, and tolerably conversant in trade. Louisville contains, (including blacks,) about 11,000 inhabitants. The state of Ohio, where no slavery prevails, offers more solid advantages to the purchaser of land. Those therefore who emigrate for the exclusive purposes of agriculture, will act prudently to take their passage for Baltimore which is the most convenient seaport to land in for that state. On his arrival, let the emigrant endeavour to seek out the most respectable Irishmen who have been residing in Baltimore for some time. Luke Tiernan, Esq., and sons, are amongst the most beneficent characters of that city, and have been for many years, prominent in doing acts of kindness for the Irish.

Those whose funds may be but moderate after their voyage to America, should be very explicit to the gentlemen by whom they will wish to be advised, and candidly inform them

* This term Congress implies government.

what their objects and means may be. Some, from a false delicacy, often conceal their intentions from the man whom they consult. It would, no doubt, be extreme imprudence for the stranger to communicate his designs to every Irishman whom he may meet in the United States; many of them will be found very degenerate characters, and dangerous to associate with; while others, through sordid motives of avarice, will endeavour to persuade those with whom they converse, that the new States of Illinois and the Missouri, &c., are preferable to any of the others. Under all these considerations, it behoves the emigrant to be extremely guarded, and to look out immediately after landing for the Irish gentleman who will not deceive him.

There is not, from the concurring testimony of the Americans themselves, a state among the twenty-four, of which the union at present consists, to be preferred to the State of Ohio for any of the purposes of agriculture: the lands are fit for all kinds of grain, wheat, barley, &c., and Indian corn. The meadows and pastures which in America are called prairies, abound in this state. The planters, or, as they are called in Europe, farmers, are in this as well as in the eastern states, establishing themselves in comfortable and independent respectability, living on their own estates, utter strangers to the pay-

ment of tythes, paying but few taxes towards the support of their government, for which they have the happiness of seeing themselves in the persons of their representatives, the makers of their own laws and constitution.

The city of Cincinnati is situated on the banks of the Ohio, and the most important in the state; it is beautifully built and contains a population of about 30,000 inhabitants—it is 500 miles below Pittsburgh. Columbus, in the interior, is the seat of government. Both there and at Cincinnati, agents will be found for the disposal of lands belonging to Congress. When informed where they lie, the price being fixed by law at $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar per acre, (5s. 5d. British) it will be incumbent as a matter of course, on the emigrant to view where he is about to meet an estate on such moderate terms. There are frequent instances of the proprietors of large tracts of land inclined to treat with emigrants for a stipulated sum; but if the stranger can meet with what will suit his expectations from the agents of Congress, the security of purchasing from the latter in preference, must be obvious to every man. In travelling from Baltimore or Philadelphia to the south-west, passengers have the opportunity of either public coaches or waggons; these vehicles are as neatly constructed as they are in this country. The latter are preferred for a family, whereas

it will be possible to have their luggage carried by waggon, an important thing to a traveller in the United States. The waggons in America have covered roofs which afford security against the weather. The coach-drivers there differ widely in their habits from men of similar avocations in Europe—there they would deem it an insult to be offered money by any passenger. Many of our country-people have been often, on their first arrival in the United States, much surprised to find themselves, when travelling, at the same table with their drivers—no distinction however need be looked for, as it is the general custom for travellers, and others, to dine &c., at the same table. All their hotels in America supply their guests in splendid, neat, and plentiful style; at breakfast as well as at dinner, and at supper, ham, fowl, &c., &c., vegetables and all the *et-ceteras*, which characterise what is termed a good table, are furnished in a manner that prepossesses the stranger on his arrival in that country, in favour of the Americans, and of their modes of living. Pittsburg was, some ten or twelve years ago, the general rendezvous for people travelling to the southwestern States, from the eastern—at present those who start from Baltimore drop in at Wheeling, forty miles below Pittsburg: there is at present a rail-road in progress called the Ohio and Baltimore rail-road. A canal also

has been undertaken to connect the trade of that river with lake Erie, which has already, or will establish a communication by water between the city of New York and New Orleans, through the heart of the United States, a distance of between two and three thousand miles. In a country where the spirit and enterprises of its inhabitants are always on the alert, and unshackled by laws which could interfere with the prosperity of her citizens, progressive improvements must be always kept alive, particularly when the people know, that their country is totally free of debt which is termed national in some countries, where all are forced to bear directly or indirectly a part of the burden.

The distance from Baltimore to Pittsburg is 250 miles; one hundred of which are over the Alleghany mountains. Many high precipices apparently very dangerous, are to be met with; accidents, however rarely occur, which is in a great measure owing to the great care of the drivers, and the gentleness of their horses, which are, throughout the state of Pennsylvania, remarkable for being docile and good; they resemble the saddle kind in Ireland.

The other road, which leads to Wheeling, is called the United States road, and for those proceeding from Baltimore to any of the states bordering on the Ohio, that is the preferable route. The middle class of farmers and labour-

ers will find it to be their advantage not to loiter or waste their money and time in any city where they may have landed. However, let them not depart until they make the necessary enquiries from men incapable of leading them astray; who, if they bring with them some respectable letters testifying their good character before they emigrated to the United States, will feel a pleasure in forwarding their views, and frequently give letters to the stranger to guide him: there is no country where the Irish emigrant will meet so warm friends as in the United States, provided he will commence his career among them with industry and persevering attention to any place of trust or appointment that may be given him. Mechanics will always have a fair chance of employment in any of the great trading cities. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, or Charleston. To them, or to professional men, it would be a matter of indifference to which of these cities a vessel would be bound, in which they were to sail for America—the contrary is the case for farmers and labourers. Those who purpose to purchase land, should keep the state of Ohio, in view; as to the labourer, he need scarcely ask a question more than to enquire on his landing where tillage prevails most; he will find, that in the state of Pennsylvania, many districts are before him, where he may be certain of meeting

planters eager to have his labour and reward him well.—The general wages in harvest is a dollar* a-day, and half that at other seasons.

The planters in all parts of the United States feed their labourers, and, not as it is in Europe, have them at the same table with themselves; the diet is always of the best kind, and abundantly supplied.

No man, however high in rank or respectability, will evince any pride or pre-eminence towards his domestics or his neighbours—all ostentation and vanity disappear in the mutual transactions of society in that land of freedom and equality, because every citizen seems to feel, and to be aware, that all men are alike. In the Slave States, however, there is a manifest distinction between the white people and the blacks. These poor beings are, as if they were of a different species, treated with severity by their owners; the smallest offence committed towards their masters, or an omission to execute their orders with promptitude, will bring upon them the infliction of the cow-hide, a whip so called, from being made of the hide of a cow or ox. It is permitted by their laws on slavery, to inflict upon their naked backs, as many stripes as the caprice, or the disposition of the master or employer wishes. There have been some instances of slaves having died of severe flogging;

* The dollar is worth 4s. 3d. British currency.

but the laws which authorise punishment, provide likewise for the life of the slave, and should any die of their wounds, a capital prosecution is instituted against him who causes their death.

While we are treating of Ohio and Kentucky, it is worthy of remark, that nowhere are better Colleges and Schools to be found than in these two States, particularly in the latter. At Bairdstown, which is thirty-seven miles from Louisville, the Right Rev. Dr. Flaget and his coadjutor Bishop David, have established a very celebrated university, in which all the sciences are taught and collegiate honours obtained. Students come to it from New Orleans, from the Isle of Cuba, and other West-India islands. Besides this establishment for general literature these worthy prelates have one for ecclesiastics exclusively. In the former, the very moderate pension of 100 dollars a-year, equal to £20, is paid by each student. In the latter, the young clergymen studying for the bishop's own diocese, are educated and boarded free of expence. There is, however, a large tract of land attached to the Ecclesiastical College, (perhaps 1000 acres,) in the culture of which, and assisting to raise the crops intended for the support of the house, the students help, perhaps for two hours a-day. There is not, in any country, a more amiable,

humane, and charitable character, than the Right Rev. Dr. Flaget—his name is revered and loved by all sects throughout the state. He has been the first Catholic Bishop in the south-west of the United States; was professor in St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and a Frenchman. The present King of France, while Duke of Orleans, and to whom Bishop Flaget is personally known, made him large and valuable presents for his cathedral church; the Duchess likewise sent him considerable aid in money to complete the building of it. This good bishop has also established several Nunneries in the neighboured of Bairdstown. He is well known to be very partial to the Irish.

At Lexington, which is a large, handsome, and well-built town, in the interior of Kentucky, containing about 8,000 inhabitants, stands the Transylvanian University. Here likewise young gentlemen graduate and make their college courses. It has been famed, during a number of years, for able professors, and has attained great celebrity in the south-western parts of the union; a grammar-school preparatory for entrance into college is attached to it.

At Louisville there are some very respectable schools, and an academy under the guidance and controul of trustees. In the whole, it can be truly said of Kentucky, that its citizens are

infinitely a more polished and enlightened people than is generally supposed, and from the attention paid by them, to the education of their children, hopes might be reasonably indulged that Kentucky will rank as one of the first states in the union—it is a remarkable feature in the general education of the young American ladies, that they very frequently read a good portion of the Latin Classics and mathematics.

Ohio, which is so worthy of great attention from emigrants, both on account of its being exempt from slavery, and its rapid growth, so as to be at present one of the most flourishing in the United States, has many fine towns besides the charming city of Cincinnati, to be met with in sailing down the river—some splendid seats present themselves in many parts also to the eyes of the traveller as he passes along; he must necessarily feel amazed to see magnificent dwellings, such as would grace even a city in Europe, among what is called the wild woods of America. The lands on both the Kentucky and Ohio sides swell occasionally into gentle hills richly wooded with the finest timber-trees and shrubs of great variety during the season of blossom; meadows called prairies in that country, catch in many places, likewise the admiration of the emigrant along the banks

of the charming Ohio. In the city of Cincinnati, there is a college for ecclesiastical students, and a school for the admission of day pupils, adjoining the cathedral church.

All the towns, villages, &c., from Baltimore to Louisville, (a distance of 950 miles,) have, from their exterior appearance of neatness, a similar claim on the attention of the traveller, except McConnelstown on the Alleghany mountains, which appears to be of some two or three hundred years standing, and Pittsburgh at the head of the Ohio, generally called the Birmingham of America, from the several manufactories carried on in it. The general fuel of the inhabitants is coal dug out of the fertile hills which surround it; this article sells for 3 cents, viz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ a bushel; and is equal to any Whitehaven imported into Ireland. From these causes, this city which may be called the Philadelphia of those parts of Pennsylvania, lying west of the Alleghany mountains, has all the appearance of an English manufacturing town—the inhabitants are said to be in general wealthy and independent, and may be estimated at about 15,000. There are some good hotels at Pittsburg, and more reasonable in their charges than in an eastern city. Boarding houses are numerous in all the great towns of the United States—the fare usually charged varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 dollars a-week—viz., about 10s., 15s., or 20s. The

Americans throughout the states of the union, must be allowed by every man who has been amongst them, to be extremely affable, attentive, and polite to strangers—hospitality too is found to prevail extensively in the United States.

The various religious sects that are to be met with in America, are often found from their writings, and at their preaching-houses, to attack those of opposite persuasions. An Irishman, on his arrival amongst them, whereas it will be his interest to conciliate the good opinion of all, ought to avoid carefully to intermix in any of their disputes, and to appear perfectly disinterested upon all religious topics, except in this particular, that, whether he be Catholic or Protestant, &c., he should attend well, according even to the Americans, to whatever religion he professes. A greater latitude and indifference on the score of religion, is allowed to prevail amongst emigrants lately arrived in the United States than amongst the Americans themselves. It is admitted by many Irish clergymen who have been amongst them, that they are before our country-people in their religious practices, particularly the Catholics. A predilection for those of their own tenets, displays itself strongly amongst all the sects except the latter—these, it is well known, are the most tenacious of conferring favours upon men of their own creed.

There is nothing which should be more

strongly impressed on the minds of our countrymen when emigrating than the dangers consequent upon indulging in the use of spirits; it is a habit so peculiar to the lower classes of the Irish settled in the United States, that, if a man be seen drunk in that country, it is immediately inferred, he must be an Irishman. This general opinion of the Americans concerning the Irish character, has been frequently injurious to emigrants, particularly from Ireland, for, in no one instance does it happen, that our country-people do not experience diffidence exercised towards them on their arrival in the United States. The opportunity of purchasing so cheap liquors, especially whiskey, (at the very low price of 15d. viz., 30 cents a gallon,) is the great cause of the labouring classes in that country to drink without reserve, and at all hours. Notwithstanding the great propensity among the Irish to drink so freely and often, the Americans themselves indulge in that way. Those of the highest rank in respectability amongst them, would make no scruple to take a glass of *cherry-bounce* in the morning as well as after dinner; but, like the French, they drink moderately though frequently. In no country, will the correct Irishman, when known to be such, meet with more respect or more genuine friendship, than in the United States.

In order to make true and valuable friends

in America, it behoves the stranger to conduct himself with industry, prudence, and sobriety. No people will discover a blemish in others more quickly than the Americans, nor any who will attach themselves more warmly to a man of merit.

The State of Maryland is well situated for the great commercial intercourse which prevails between it and those of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Delaware. The western parts of Maryland are healthy, but less fertile in the quality of the soil than what is called the eastern shore lying on the east of the Chesapeake bay, which is 200 miles in length from the ocean to the city of Baltimore. The first consideration should be with emigrants when purchasing to guard against low or swampy situations which are generally unhealthy, and subject to fever and ague in the fall of the year. The middle and west of this state therefore, though the lands be less rich than those along the Chesapeake, appear to be more inviting. The improvements that are to be seen on every side by the traveller on his approach to Baltimore, indicate what may be expected to be met with in that city, a rich and happy population. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of Maryland; hemp and flax are also raised in considerable quantities. Slavery prevails equally in this state as in Virginia and Kentucky.

No city in the United States catches the attention of strangers more than Baltimore. It is divided into the new and old towns. The houses are in general neat and well built; the streets well paved; the side-ways are done with brick, and being washed every morning, add considerably to the general appearance of cleanliness for which Baltimore is so remarkable. White marble steps before the entrance of many of their houses, and window-stools to correspond, have a delightful effect, and display the tastefulness and neat construction of the houses of the citizens. Were the writer of this small work to choose, among the cities he has seen in America, France, or England, one in which he would be most delighted to reside, he should prefer either Cincinnati on the banks of the Ohio, or the city of Baltimore. Besides the old and new towns alluded to above, Fells point is distinct from either; it is about a mile apart, has a population of a few thousands, and is neatly built like the other parts of the city; it is there that the large shipping enter and lie at anchor. The quays along which the small vessels discharge their cargoes, extend into the new town. The merchants stores and the public one for the tobacco trade, bespeak at once an extensive home and foreign commerce.

The markets of Baltimore are plentiful and well supplied; the prices vary as in other coun-

tries, but are much lower for every article than in England or Ireland—the prices of provision generally correspond with those of Philadelphia which will be given. The stores which we call shops in Europe, are elegantly supplied with every fashionable article of dress. The Americans import more of their silks from France and Italy than from England. The ladies of Baltimore cannot be surpassed, and in few countries equalled for their neat modes of dressing; they seldom appear but in silk. The Canton-crape, imported from China so rarely seen in other countries, makes the principal and most prevailing dress of the ladies throughout the United States. Gentlemen's wearing apparel is almost the same as in England, with this exception, that the Americans coming in from the country parts, are chiefly clad in what they call domestic, manufactured by themselves; in every instance of apparent comfort, no nation in Europe can surpass, and few equal them. All their resources are applied to the general benefit and wants of themselves and families—their expenditure for public purposes being moderate in the extreme. The house-rent in many of the great towns or cities of the union are low—it is possible for a respectable tradesman or labourer to meet in America, houses that are comfortable and well suited to their sphere in life, at what may be termed easy rents. All their dwellings,

whether great or small, are extremely neat and well finished. But that which operates most favourably for the occupying tenant is, that he is an utter stranger to the payment of taxes. Any that are levied for the city or states government, must be paid exclusively by the landlord : he is obliged also to keep the house in fit repair; but he calls for his rent every quarter the same as in France. The general rents paid in that country run from 40 to 300 dollars a-year, viz., atabout 8 to 60 pounds British. The brief description now given of Baltimore may suffice for several of the cities in the United States regarding the convenience of their dwellings, house-rent, and taxes.

The citizens of Baltimore devote great regard to the education of their children. In St. Mary's College many of them have been brought up for the learned professions. This University had been founded by French clergymen who had fled to America from the revolution that broke out under Louis XVI. A Medical College in that city has also attained great celebrity, and is well frequented by students from every part of the Union. The public schools in it are very respectable; many of the principals over them are Irishmen. The several houses of worship in Baltimore are superbly built, and well supported by their respective congregations. The Roman Catholic Cathedral is a splendid struc-

ture; it surpasses all the others, and any in the United States, for beauty and magnificence; the organ belonging to it was made in the city of New York, and cost 6,000 dollars, £1275 British. The rents paid for pews are appropriated to the maintenance of the clergymen and the incidental expenses of the churches, for the management of these purposes, trustees are annually chosen. The archbishop of Baltimore has but 2,000 dollars a-year; and the other clergymen but 4,00 each. The spiritual jurisdiction of this prelate extends over all the Catholic churches throughout the United States.

The state of Pensylvania has been generally settled by the Dutch; more Germans are to be met with in this than in all the other States. They are noted for being exceedingly industrious, and persevering—a Dutch planter or trader is proverbially eager to amass money. They are less proud than our countrymen, and afford a fairer opportunity for employment to the Irish labourers who go amongst them, than any others throughout the states. Perfect equality reigns between the employers in Pensylvania and their workmen. The same table, the same diet and attention are shewn to them as to any member of the family. At every meal, the best meat, bread, &c., &c., are in abundance for all. The wages paid in harvest are generally a dollar a-day, 4s. 3d. British; and half that at other

seasons—the time of harvest begins the second week in July or about the 4th, the anniversary of American independence. It matters not for the labourer or hardy farmer whether he take ship for Philadelphia, or Baltimore, intending to meet the harvest. To sail from Liverpool in the first week of May, is a fit time to calculate upon, for overtaking the American wheat harvest. The latter end of April might be still more prudent: the number of days that may be spent in making a voyage to America, varies according to the wind and weather; sometimes it will be a voyage of fifty or sixty days; sometimes not more than forty—according to this length of time the passengers, will, of course, have to calculate for their provisions to last them.* It is well known from experience, that sea-store furnished by the captain, is never so good as what passengers provide for themselves. The fare paid for a steerage passage has fallen the last one and two years. About three pounds, and sometimes so low as fifty shillings, are paid at Liverpool to any eastern port in America. Let the following advice sink deep in the mind of emigrants, especially the farmer and

* A family taking a cabin passage will find it their interest to provide their own sea-store. The cabin-boy is obliged to cook for them. The prices vary according to the number of persons. When I sailed from Cork for the United States, I paid to Harvey and Co., quakers, for myself, my wife, and three children, £50, and provided my own sea-store.

labourer, to take ship for no other place than Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York. Many when they arrive at Liverpool, are deceived by people employed purposely to lead them astray. Frequently vessels bound for Richmond or Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, will be represented to forward the passengers to Baltimore, &c., but when they get them once on shore, they will leave them to their fate. Others will undertake to assure the passengers, that if they land at Boston, the same opportunities of catching the harvest will be, as if they landed at Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York. The most simple labouring man will see, that if he were returning from England to catch the harvest in the county Kildare, it would be widely different for his purposes to land in Cork, as it would be to land in Dublin. The same disadvantages will arise to him by landing at Richmond or Boston, intending to overtake the harvest in the above states. Let the state of Maryland therefore be in the eye of the labourer, for which Baltimore is the principal seaport; this route will answer for the emigrant steering for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, or the Missouri; also for Kentucky, Tennessee, or Mississippi.

The state of Pennsylvania being now before us, the emigrant must keep it well in memory that this is the most agricultural of any of the states. The man therefore seeking the sea-

son of harvest in this state exclusively, must be firm in his mind to take ship, if possible, for Philadelphia, and if not, for Baltimore. On his arrival in that city, let him enquire for the Right Rev. Bishop Kendrick; either this worthy prelate, or some of his clergymen will direct to whom he can apply for instructions with safety. The late Rev. Mr. Kendrick, parish priest of Francis-street, was uncle to Dr. Kendrick, the present bishop of Philadelphia.

This young bishop was sent out some ten years ago, from the College de Propagandâ Fide in Rome, to the Right Rev. Dr. Flaget of Bairdstown, Kentucky, where he was for some years professor of theology. Before his consecration and appointment to this see, the church there was governed by a Right Rev. Dr. Conwell, who lives at present in or near that city on a pension. To give some idea to the Catholic priesthood of Ireland of the difficulties attendant on the duties of the American hierarchy, and the rigid virtues which an Irish clergyman should practice on the American mission, it will not be amiss to record, in this place, a singular incident that arose to the Right Rev. Dr. Conwell on his first* arrival in the city of Philadelphia.

There was a Rev. Mr. Hogan from the county of Limerick, living for some short period, pre-

* This Right Reverend prelate went to Rome from America and returned again.

viously to this bishop's going out, in St. Mary's church as the officiating clergyman. He was esteemed greatly by the Catholics of Philadelphia, and looked upon to be very gentleman-like, prepossessing in his manners, and a good preacher. The bishop, upon his arrival in that city, heard some matters to the disparagement of the Rev. Mr. Hogan. His lordship sent him a communication to remove to some distant part of the diocese, which order of the bishop he refused to comply with; besides, he continued to officiate and kept forcible possession of St. Mary's, the cathedral church. This clergyman continued for some three or four years to oppose, and even sent a remonstrance to Rome. The reply from the Holy See was favourable to the bishop's views concerning the Rev. Mr. Hogan and the Catholic church in that city. Unhappily for the sake of concord and of religion, there was a powerful party of the citizens who espoused the cause of the priest. At one of their elections for Trustees on an Easter monday, who are annually chosen, a most scandalous scene took place. The two parties who favoured Dr. Conwell on one side, and Rev. Mr. Hogan on the other, fought within the precincts of the church, with swords, dirks, &c. The affray ended only by the authority of the Mayor, assisted by an armed force. This unhappy clergyman being at length abandoned by

his adherents, in consequence of his morals becoming dissolute and flagrantly vicious, turned lawyer and embraced the married state.

The city of Philadelphia stands between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill; it is very extended and beautifully built—its population is very considerable, amounting, according to a census taken in 1829, to 168,000 inhabitants—its distance from the ocean is 118 miles—the numerous shipping to be seen along the Delaware, on the banks of which this city stands, display, at once, an extensive trade. Mr. Penn, a quaker, was the founder of this city in 1682. The market-house stands in the center of the street called market-street, which is 100 feet wide; it is so long that all, both buyers and sellers, have ample space in it to transact their business. The prices in general for meat, &c., run thus:—

Beef, from 5 to 7 cents; $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.—Mutton, do. 4 to 6 cents; 2d. to 3d. ditto.—Bacon in middles, 6 to 8 cents; 3d. to 4d.—Ham, ditto.—Shoulders,* 5 to 7 cents; $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Butter, from 10, 16, 25 cents; 5d., 8d., to $1s\frac{1}{2}$.—Corn Meal, per bushel, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.—Flour is always cheaper than in England, but varies more in the American market, than in most countries, the export of it being very considerable

* The shoulders of pork are cured the same as ham, by the Americans.

to South America, and to many countries of Europe: it is made up in barrels both for home consumption and exportation. The cheapness of wine in Philadelphia is not a little strange; port of an excellent quality can be purchased at 75 cents per gallon, about 9½d. per quart. The moderate duty paid is the cause of its being so low in price. Whiskey, and other liquors are so sheap, that strangers are tempted to indulge immoderately in the use of them. The emigrant should immediately, after making the enquiries suggested in another place, proceed into the interior of the country, where he will meet many fine towns, villages, &c., and plenty of wealthy Dutchmen seeking for hands. If the Irish labourer conduct himself soberly, respectfully, and with due attention to the affairs of his employer, he may be sure of having a fair chance of being continued during the winter and spring seasons, at various other works, such as felling and chopping fire-wood,* making roads, driving waggons, &c.—the wages, except in harvest, average at about half a dollar a-day, viz., 2s. 2d.; but at that particular time no planter will ask to pay less than the dollar, and the best of diet, at his own table; though the employer may keep his carriage, which all the

* The chopping of firewood is generally done by task. After being chopped in lengths of four feet, it is chorded; a chord of wood is eight feet long, four feet in height, and four in breadth.

rich planters generally do, and there are few of them that are not rich. The same characters of whom we now speak, or their sons, frequently drive their own waggons to market, and on the Sabbath day, they dress themselves equally well, and as neatly as the land-holders in England could be seen to do.

In the north and south-western parts of Pennsylvania, the lands are allowed to be as good, and in many places, better than on the east side of the Alleghanys, descriptively called the back bone of the United States. There were, some ten or a dozen years ago, many extensive tracts, on the west side, unsettled, and of course to be sold. The Alleghany river affords the opportunity to those who settle in the north-western parts of this state, to float their produce to Pittsburg, and from thence to the New Orleans market, by the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi. The best whiskey, perhaps in America, is disilled from rye, and made in those parts of Pennsylvania. Shingles made of the pine tree, are a great article of trade with the people there, who send immense piles of them upon floats down the river; these are throughout America, the general substitute for slates, which they resemble when the houses are roofed, and paint laid on. On the merchants stores, however, or any public building, slates are made use of to counteract the ravages of fire, which

occur very frequently in the United States. The engines to extinguish them are at all times ready to be applied, and every citizen without distinction, must be enrolled to assist in working them. The author of this little treatise, avers, that he witnessed in Baltimore, in the month of June, 1822, a destruction of houses such as never before occurred in that city. Fifty-two of them, three stories high, adjoining the quay, which extends into the new town, were totally destroyed by fire. A meeting of the citizens was to have taken place, the day following, to subscribe for the relief of some districts in Ireland, which were represented in America to have been in a state of famine; but the misfortune which occurred, the preceding night, having involved many of their fellow-citizens in ruin, the kind and charitable intentions of the good and benevolent people of Baltimore, were suspended, verifying the old adage of “charity begins at home.”

In his travels to and from Kentucky, a distance of 950 miles, the author of this advice declares, that he had seen several tracts of land as fine in appearance as any that he has seen in Ireland, England, or France—so if an Irishman could be content with good rich land to live upon, he should not hesitate to change his life of struggling under heavy rents, tythes, and taxes, for a plantation in America,

and that too to be his own estate purchased for the moderate sum of $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollar per acre, which cannot be more than what should be paid in Ireland at perhaps one gale of rent.

In making this purchase, the emigrant must be very observant, that a river or creek be adjoining to where he is about to fix himself, in order that the opportunities of sending his produce to market, be not wanting to him. Neither should he be deterred from having no house already prepared or built upon what may, in other respects, be very eligible. The inhabitants who live nearest to where the new settler has purchased, will invariably assist in constructing his log-house, the process of which is expeditious and easy. Trees which will suit in length and breadth for the intended dwelling, being cut down, are laid in the same manner as little boys build cribs to catch birds. The height of an American log-house is generally two stories. The roof will be the same as if the walls were built of other materials, and some are shingled, some are boarded according to occasion. The interstices or chasms between the logs, are usually filled with rubbish and mud, and plaistered over the chasms.

Frame-houses are more frequently built in towns or villages than on a plantation, the owner of which will after a few years, as may be viewed throughout most of the states, build a fine brick mansion good enough for any of

our gentry to reside in. The clearing of land for purposes of agriculture, is an easier process, than is generally supposed. The Irish method of stubbing or grubbing a wood or scrub, is not necessary to be adopted in America.* The usual mode practised there, is, to cut the trees about three feet from the ground, and burn the felled timber, boughs, &c. unless carried off or sold for fire-wood at any of the adjoining towns or villages: the prices are generally 2 or 3 dollars a chord, the dimensions of which have been given. The first crop sown in the new cleared ground, after being ploughed, is maize or Indian corn, which may with justice be called the oat crop of America, as this valuable grain answers all the purposes of an oat crop in Ireland, being food for man and horse. It is sown in the early part of May, sometimes in April, in drills about 4 feet asunder, and tilled between, during the summer. An American is able to run his plough among the most intricate stumps that remain: they disappear after a few years, as if the climate was favourable to destroy them. The second crop is frequently maize again, and the third that of wheat; the fourth year, oats, barley, or clover, according to the quality of the soil, &c. Many sheep are rarely seen with a planter, the heat

* It is a frequent practice of the Americans, in clearing fresh ground to *girdle* some trees, viz., to cut away the bark around, by which the tree will then die.

and shade being unfavourable for this kind of stock.

In their implements of husbandry, the Pennsylvanians and Marylanders are not inferior to the farmers of England; treshing machines, ploughs of the Scotch kind, harrows, farm carts, and waggons, are as neatly constructed, and in use among the American planters, as among the English. In the application of steam; I believe the Americans excel: most of their flour and all their saw mills are worked by steam. Their steam vessels certainly surpass those of England, for elegance of construction and neatness of accommodation for passengers.

The price of land being fixed by law at $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar per acre, (5s. 5d. British) any portion can be had, viz, 640 acres which make a section or even one-sixteenth, viz, 40 all at the same proportionable price. Some people with whom I have conversed, were favourable to the state of Illinois, in consequence, they said, of running stock upon or obtaining hay from the immense tracts of prairie lands that lie contiguous to the high parts, where it would be possible to get settled. It must be understood however, that there is a difficulty to obtain labourers in this very new state, whereas in Ohio the country is becoming extremely populous. In the neighbourhood of Cincinnati, a multitude of new settlers principally consisting

of Germans, have established themselves, a good criterion to judge of the great advantages attached to the state of Ohio, and of the rising greatness of that delightful city. It will not be unacceptable to the Irish catholic who may steer his course to Ohio, to understand, that the present bishop of Cincinnati is a Dr. Purcell from the county of Cork: he has been consecrated, the last year, for that diocese, in the cathedral church of Baltimore. The author of this little work, has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the early virtues of this young bishop. He was a passenger on board the brig *Felicity*, Captain Baynon, which sailed from Cove on July 1, 1818. The writer of this was with his wife and three children, passengers also in the same vessel. Many of the people on board, who were from Cork and Limerick, were exceedingly litigious, the whole passage, which lasted for about seventy days, during which we encountered several storms: This Right Rev. Dr. Purcell was then about eighteen years of age. In any of their quarrels he never interfered, and he and a family of young women named Barrys, were exemplary in offering up prayers, every day, for themselves and fellow passengers.

In resuming the subject on Pennsylvania of which Philadelphia is the capital, it is fit to inform the reader, that there are some important towns in the interior of the state. Lancaster which is

said to be the largest in the Union, stands sixty-six miles west of Philadelphia. It has an elegant court house, some handsome churches, and a population of about 10,000. The best land in the state of Pennsylvania, is in the county of Lancaster.

Pittsburg lying in the south west has been already introduced: it is 320 miles from Philadelphia. The situation of that city being at the head of the Ohio, into which the Monongahela which flows from the state of Virginia, and the Alleghany that rises in the state of New York, discharge their waters, has been always admired for its beauty and convenience for trade, with all the states bordering on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The coal pits already spoken of have added to its importance, and have been the cause of establishing in it numerous manufactories for Iron works, and a foundry for cannon and small arms. An armoury is also in it upon an extensive scale, as a military depot for the west. These things have gained for this place the epithet of the Birmingham of the united states. Mariners would term the situation of Pittsburg a tongue of land, or might call it a small peninsula. The hills that surround it are thickly wooded and add much to the beauty of this flourishing city.

Carlisle, a very considerable place in this state, is 120 miles westward of Philadelphia,

has a college, and a court house, being the chief town of Cumberland county.

Chambersburg, the last town of importance, (see) of the Alleghany mountains) to be met with when travelling to the west, is very large, clean, and well built; the principal planters adjoining are Dutchmen. When returning from Louisville, Kentucky, (in 1821) I, my wife, and five children with two servants, after arriving by steam boat, at Pittsburg, took a waggon for Baltimore; this vehicle and driver happened to belong to a wealthy Dutchman near Chambersburg. Having got clear of the Alleghany mountains and travelling being prohibited* by law, on the sabbath, we had to stop at a hotel near this dutch planter. Consistent with a spirit of hospitality more prevalent at this period of the world, in the united states than in Ireland, so famed for it of old, this good German waited upon us, and insisted, that we should spend the sunday with him. We accordingly went, and experienced from him every hospitable attention and regard. At table no distinction was observed between his man who drove us, or any other member of his family.

The town of most note upon the Alleghany mountains is Bedford: it is much frequented during the summer months, by the wealthy

* The transmission of the mails is an exception in the act appertaining to travelling on the Sabbath.

citizens of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, &c. There is a spa in it, from which it has become a place of very fashionable resort. The town is neat, large, and well built.

The emigrant may perhaps imagine, that his funds, when going to America, should consist of dollars, as being the specified money of the United States. He will be in error to bring any but sovereigns, on which he will gain a premium of ten per cent., by changing them, when he lands, into United States money. In every city of the Union, money-changers are to be found, who will impose on the stranger, (if he be not on his guard,) by persuading him to take, if he be going to any particular State, the paper currency belonging to it. It is well known by those who have travelled in America, that the value of money varies throughout the United States. For example, in 1821, Kentucky money was so depreciated that 184 dollars were worth, in nett value, but 100 of United States. In every one of them there is a branch bank established, on which drafts can be obtained in an eastern city for deposits left in the mother bank at Philadelphia, or a branch belonging to it, in any of the other cities where passengers may happen to land. The Americans, particularly the Yankees, which name is generally applied to all from the New England States,

are infinitely more expert than Europeans in money as well as mercantile transactions.

We will now turn to the State of New York, in order that the emigrant, after contrasting it with those of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky, may be able to draw his own conclusions from the opinion given of each, and to determine to which he would give a preference, in making his first attempts in the United States.

The harbour of New York is particularly distinguished for its easy communication with the Atlantic Ocean, and being connected with the great lakes, (which bound this State upon the north, separating it from the Canadas,) by means of the river Hudson, and a canal of about 300 miles in length, opening with Lake Erie, the merchants of New York are said to be the most extensive in the United States. York bay, which is nine miles long, and four broad, spreads to the southward before the city. It is formed by the confluence of the East and Hudson rivers, and embosoms several small islands, of which Governor Island is the principal. It communicates with the ocean, through the narrows between Staten and Long Island. The passage up to New York from Sandy-Hook, the point of land that extends farthest into the sea, is safe, and not above twenty miles in length. The common navigation is between east and

west banks, in about twenty-two feet of water. There is a light-house at Sandy-Hook, on the Jersey shore.

New York, which contains 160,000 inhabitants, and is generally called the London of America, stands on the south-west point of an island, at the confluence of Hudson and East rivers. The principal part of the city lies on the east side of the island, although the buildings extend from one river to the other. The length of the city on East River is about three miles, but is shorter on the banks of the Hudson. Its breadth, on an average, is three-fourths of a mile, and its circumference may be seven. The houses are generally built of brick, and the roofs tiled. This city is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States. It commands almost half the trade of New Jersey, most of that of Connecticut, and part of the trade of Massachusetts; besides the whole fertile interior country, which is watered by one of the largest rivers in America.

The ladies of New York are thus, and, I believe, with justice, eulogized by their fellow-citizen, Jedediah Morse: "This city is the gayest in America: the ladies, in the richness and brilliancy of their dress, are not surpassed in any other of the Union. They are not, however, solely employed in their attentions to dress. New York can boast of numbers, of refined

taste, whose minds are highly improved, and whose conversation and accomplishments are much and justly admired. Tinctured with a Dutch education, they manage their families with good economy, and singular neatness.”

To keep shop in America, the general term for which, in that country, is, to keep store, would appear practicable to many of our country folks before they start for the United States. However, the opinion of others who have had some experience in the affairs of America, is to be looked to by the emigrant possessing prudence and precaution. No matter how clever a man may be at home, in point of trading, he will find, on his arrival in America, that the store-keeper in that country is still more clever than himself.

To submit to the opportunity of becoming experienced in the methods pursued by a respectable mercantile house in any of their cities or great towns, promises the fairest prospect of succeeding in that country as a merchant.—It would be, under any event, an imprudent enterprise for any European to commence trading in the United States, with a large capital, until he would first know the country and people, and their mode of doing business. The salaries paid to clerks, or store-keepers, are moderate, suppose 400 dollars a year, or 200 with board. The object, therefore, should be,

to learn the general trade of the country, and the system observed by the Americans, who are altogether inclined for commerce; even their wealthiest planters, who, though rich in land and produce, still pant after trading and its profits. Every great proprietor in the Union has some concern with commercial enterprise, and to this the rapid growth of towns, the opening of canals in many of the States, and commencement of rail-roads, are, in a great degree, to be attributed. All such public improvements must contribute essentially to the benefit of emigrants, and create, in addition to the harvest, a certain necessity for hands throughout the year.

Public works in the United States are, in general, performed by those who make contracts, as in other countries; but the remuneration to the labourer differs widely* from what is to be earned, under similar circumstances, in these countries. The undertaker here can, with propriety, be denominated a real task-master; but in America he has to bend to the dictates of reason, which tacitly remind him, that the men whom he employs are his fellow men, and who will not, in a free country, as the United States are, submit to unfair exactions. In

* A dollar a day is the usual allowance, viz. 4s. 3d., to labourers at canals, &c.; one half of which they can save, with ease.

Ireland, the poor pittance paid to the labourer is not the only cause for bitter reflections ; the authorotative tone, and threat always hanging over the poor man's head, help to constitute the link of hardships which the Irish labourer has to complain of. In the United States, the workman is looked for by the man who needs his labour, and the greater compliment, if any be due on either side, is due to the former. A fit remuneration, and a regard for the benefits produced by the strong arm of the labourer, are foremost in every consideration for the general good of the people. In these countries such calculations form but secondary objects of regard, private emolument taking precedence of every other.

The city of Albany is situated upon the west side of Hudson's river, 160 miles north of the city of New York. The old dwellings have been all built in the gothic style, with the gable ends to the street, which custom the first settlers brought with them from Holland. Adventurers are led thither from all parts in pursuit of wealth ; situated on one of the finest rivers in the world, at the head of sloop navigation, surrounded by a rich and extensive back country, and the store-house of trade to and from Canada and the lakes, it must flourish, and the inhabitants cannot but grow rich. Albany

is at present the seat of the government for the State of New York.

The city of Hudson has had the most rapid growth of any place in America, if we except Baltimore in Maryland. It is situated on the east side of Hudson's river, 130 miles north of New York and thirty miles south of Albany. It is surrounded by an extensive and fertile back country, and in proportion to its size and population, carries on a large trade.

The State of New York is bounded on the north by lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence which separate it from the Canadas; on the east by the lakes Champlain and George; the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut; south by Pennsylvania and Jersey; west by lake Erie. It is 350 miles in length and in breadth 300.

The State of New York, to speak generally, is intersected by ridges of mountains running in a north east and South west direction. Beyond the Alleghany mountains however the country is a dead level, of a fine rich soil covered in its natural state with maple, beech, birch, cherry, black walnut, locust, hickory, and some mulberry trees; on the banks of lake Erie, are a few chestnut and oak ridges. *East

* The quality of land in America is known by the timber. On the best, are chestnut and walnut. On 2nd. quality, maple, beech, oak, and hickory. On 3rd. pine, spruce, and fir-tree.

of the Alleghany mountains the country is generally broken into hills with rich intervening vallies. The hills are clothed thick with timber, and when cleared, afford fine pasture. The valleys when cultivated produce wheat, hemp, flax, pease, grass, oats, and Indian corn. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the staple, of which immense quantities are raised and exported.

Long Island lying east of the city of New York, is 140 miles, long. It is not upon an average more than ten miles in breadth. It is separated from Connecticut by Long Island sound. The soil of the south side is well calculated for raising grain, especially Indian corn. In the north it is hilly, has a strong soil, and good for grain, hay, and fruit. Hamstead plain which is sixteen miles in length, and seven or eight miles broad, feeds large herds of cattle, horses, and sheep.

Staten island lies nine miles south west of the city of New York, and is eighteen miles long and six or seven broad. On the south side the land is level and good, but the island is generally rough and the hills high. The inhabitants are principally Dutch and French.

The prices of provisions in the market of New York are said to be lower than in Philadelphia, which must be encouraging to emigrants. Journeymen mechanics are well paid

and earn in a general calculation from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dollars a day—employment in that city is also brisk, notwithstanding, that the New Englanders are pouring into it daily. One feature peculiarly favourable for mechanics in New York, is, that its merchants export incessantly the productions of their State and the manufactures of their citizens, to Mexico, Brazil, and to other markets of South America.

Farmers and labourers may, with confidence, take ship for New York ; the vast scope afforded for this class of people arriving at the proper season to meet the harvest, is manifest from the extent of the State, and the improvements in agriculture obviously increased by the establishment of the canal connecting the Hudson with lake Erie. The districts west of the Alleghanys are allowed to be better soil than on the east, which is a similar case with the State of Pennsylvania. The opportunities of proceeding up the Hudson to Albany and from thence to the west, by canal, are cheaper than in any part of the world. But it has been already observed, that the prospects throughout Pennsylvania are more flattering to the above class of emigrants, on account of its being more under agriculture, and the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the Missouri being before them, if they wish to proceed to any of them in particular. If on his arrival in America, the farmer has not

sufficient money to enable him to purchase land, let him submit to earn for a year or two; this short period will by economy raise means sufficient to purchase one-eighth of a section, viz., eighty acres. Every opportunity to earn and subsist themselves, should be embraced by all classes of emigrants, which will secure not only independance in their circumstances, but will tend greatly to raise friends that will interest themselves in advancing the views of the industrious and well conducted stranger.

It is a matter greatly to be deplored, that the means of emigrating to the United States, are so limited among the labouring classes of Irishmen; the inclination which our countrymen have to earn an honest livelihood, must forcibly strike every man who witnesses the multitudes of people of this class, endeavouring to catch a few shillings from the farmers of England, during the few weeks that their harvest continues. Scarcely will this opportunity be ended, when they return with hasty strides to catch a little among the farmers in impoverished Ireland. Let any rational man compare England and Ireland in these respects to America, and he must see, that it is the greatest misfortune to the labouring Irish, that they are not able from want of means, to leave a country where nothing but abject poverty and destitution stare them in the face. The planters of America sigh

almost with a desire of seeing our countrymen particularly farmers, labourers, and mechanics arrive amongst them. If one half of these three classes who are in Ireland, were to land in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and direct their march to the various parts of those States, where the agricultural planters are numerous and wealthy, they would find, that their condition was then what it should be with all men, one of comfort and contentment, and at length freed from all the apprehensions of abject distress and the wants of food and raiment.

In the short preface to this work, it has been expressly recommended to emigrants, to prefer the United States to any part of the western world. The vast difference in the climate of the British colonies, and that of the United States, cannot escape the notice of any observer, in the local situation and latitude of both. It is a well known fact too, that numbers who had emigrated to Canada, have subsequently gone into the United States, while it must be confessed and admitted, that scarcely an emigrant who had first emigrated to the United States, has subsequently gone from thence to Canada. I should deem it a hardship to lead even an enemy astray, and common charity should influence even an obdurate character to confess, that the man who leaves his country in search of a better home, should be permitted to choose the best.

Irishmen having the necessary qualifications to become teachers, would meet good encouragement in many of the United States, except in those of New England; it would be a vain attempt to seek Yankee patronage in the line of education. It is well understood, that even the other States of the Union, are frequently crowded with literary men from Cambridge university near Boston, and from Yale college in Connecticut. These characters are indefatigable to gain precedence over the Irishman of a similar profession. The latter will, notwithstanding, succeed, if his pretensions to the necessary qualifications, bear him out. A perfect knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics, together with a portion of Mathematics, added to some brilliancy in the several branches of the English language, will (it can be confidently anticipated) meet very flattering encouragement, in the new and old states, except Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and New-Hampshire. The well regulated system of education, adopted and pursued by the New Englanders, has secured to all classes of their people, the means of bringing up their children, in all the acquirements of a polished and useful education. No district, nor portion of a district, is left without a proper number of schools and academies. These five states afford an example to all the world, worthy of imitation. A mode-

rate tax is paid by every class of citizens among them, for the maintenance of all their literary institutions.

The terms paid to a first-rate classical teacher, are seldom less than a thousand dollars a year, equal to £200. There are trustees appointed to every respectable academy, who stipulate for the salary and select the professor, naming likewise the number of pupils of whom he is to take charge. It is a very general custom to appoint some gentleman of a literary standing, to vouch for the capability of the candidate. The Americans are peculiarly observant of the deportment, manners, and address of the gentleman about to be appointed to any of their literary establishments. Good mathematicians combining with what they profess to instruct in, a gentlemanlike appearance, and industrious habits, will also meet ample patronage among the citizens of the states alluded to as above.

In another place it has been recommended to such emigrants as bring ample means of purchasing, to seek to settle in the neighbourhood of some of the eastern cities. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or Baltimore, these opportunities are frequent; an advertisement specifying what portion of land with a good brick house, &c. &c. might be wanted, would be speedily attended to by many. Such instances are frequent, when the emigrant has capital sufficient for locating himself among the old

settlers. Gentlemen who have lived at home in ease and affluent circumstances, and who may from various causes wish to emigrate to the United States, will act well to step, at once, into the possession of a comfortable residence. Seldom, more will be asked for this kind of settlement, than one half of what should be paid in Europe. No man who speaks fairly of America, will deny, that a good share of inconvenience, must be encountered for some two or three years, by the emigrant who proceeds to the west. But if he be young, or has a family of sons, I would pronounce him to be wanting in courage, if he did not advance a few hundred miles, and purchase 640 acres of good land for £136, viz. 800 dollars, being $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollar per acre.

To our Irish gentry who look to society and say to themselves, we will meet none but rude Americans, if we emigrate, I answer, that there are numbers of citizens in the United States, particularly in the cities and great towns, as polished as themselves, and who live in as much splendour and enjoyment, as most gentlemen in the old country; therefore there cannot be any want of society in the United States. It cannot be denied by any traveller who has been in North America, that the general deportment, conversation, and dialect of the natives in the United States, are more pleasing, than amongst numbers of the English themselves. A well

educated American, particularly from any of the New England States, is one of the most pleasing companions that could be met with in any country. A Mrs. Trollop has lately produced a treatise on the people of the United States, which is as discreditable to the authoress as it is untrue, on the character of the people she has attempted to describe.

It may not be understood by all who wish to emigrate, that there is, at present, a protecting duty, against foreign competition, for the manufactures of the United States. Previous to what is called the Tariff, which imposed certain duties on the importation of British goods, it was possible for the merchants of England to export to that country, and undersell the Americans, at home. The case is now quite changed: by the laws recently made, concerning the commerce of their country, the American manufacturers are secured in the home market, and consequently enabled to extend themselves in trade, and to give employment to many, who were previously suffering from the redundancy of British ware, in the United States market.

As all those who profess any particular trade, or calling, are generally anxious to be informed if they might expect to find encouragement in the United States, some trades are now given, which would meet, if not in an eastern city where they may land, a hearty welcome from

the good citizens of the west. Printers, engravers, braziers, glovers, hosiers, hatters, shoe-makers, tailors, black-smiths, silver-smiths, watch-makers, cutlers, carpenters, bricklayers, stone-masons, plaisterers, musicians, coach-makers, labourers, servants—male and female.

In Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville, besides many intervening towns, which possess a considerable trade, all the above professions might be sure of being employed.

In the west, as well as in the east, manufactories are starting into existence, and an export trade flourishes, and finds a vent through New Orleans, to foreign markets. Provisions of all kinds are forwarded by the same channel for exportation.

The wages paid to tradesmen in the west, are allowed to be as good as what they receive in an eastern city; of which, the payments that are given in New York may serve as a criterion. The advantages of a cheap market are of the first importance to a settler with a family. The city of Cincinnati affords these opportunities, as every article for home consumption is to be obtained for nearly one-half what they would cost in an eastern city. It would be a matter of prudence for any emigrant depending on his labour, to proceed by easy journeys, (earning, as he passes along,) from the east to a western State. His first attention should be, after land-

ing, to seek out where the Irish gentleman is to be found. He will, no doubt, inform him if there be any society established for the purposes of directing emigrants. The names already given under the head of Baltimore and Philadelphia, will not let the stranger be imposed upon. The State of Pennsylvania affords plenty of employment, if the time for arriving there be strictly attended to; the State, also, of New York, is worthy the attention of all classes emigrating from these countries.

In providing sea store, let the emigrant calculate his passage out, for fifty days. It sometimes happens, that a voyage to the United States is performed in a shorter time, but any provision remaining will be useful, and save expense after he lands. The following articles are to be provided:—Biscuit of the best quality, whereas the inferior kind, becomes injured in a short time at sea. Oatmeal to be used occasionally in stirabout, with molasses; potatoes; bacon; butter; tea, sugar, and Coffee; some whiskey, to moderate the taste of the water, which is soon injured at sea. Plenty of water is the greatest luxury on ship-board. For a family going out, it is very necessary that an additional cask of water be brought, besides what the ship is bound to supply. In the giving out of the water, the greatest parsimony is observed by the captain, or mate, and thus it

is that the passengers often implore, in vain, for more. Medicine is strictly recommended. If the emigrant could afford to bring some bottles of wine and porter, he would be very glad to have them during his voyage. Eggs are recommended by some, but they soon get tainted; if they be brought, to pack them in salt is the better way for preserving them for a few weeks. A tin or metal pot for cooking, tin cups, and tea-pot of the same, are the best, as a storm may spring up, and earthen or china ware would have a poor chance of remaining safe. On arrival in port, emigrants should be active and procure lodgings before they bring their luggage on shore.

It is worthy of remark, that when examining the passengers, the officers of the American government never require a female to open her trunk. When it is told that such an article belongs to a lady, they are satisfied. In Europe, on such occasions, particularly in France or England, the most rigid searches are made, without regard to persons or sex.

In preparing for emigration, a sufficiency of dress for at least a year, ought to be provided. Every article is dearer in the United States than in this country, which is, in a great measure, owing to the high prices paid to mechanics.—The women are the general makers of pantaloons and waistcoats. Five dollars are paid for

making a coat in Baltimore, which is equal to £1 1s. 3d.; 2 for pantaloons—8s. 6d.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ for a vest—6s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. British currency. Hats are much better and cheaper than in Ireland, which arises from the great trade in peltry and furs carried on between the Americans and the Indians; therefore the raw material, it may be said, is obtained at home by the hatters in America.

In purchasing dress, the climate of America must be considered. The summers are warmer, and the winter (though it lasts in those States which are recommended to emigrants, not longer than about six weeks,) is colder than in Ireland. However, in contrasting both countries, as to climate, that of the United States is the preferable one. The almost incessant rain which falls in this country, would render it intolerable to an American. In the summer, white pantaloons are generally worn; many wear black silk, or camlet, and short jackets to correspond—this is for week days: body coats of fine black cloth are the general dress on Sundays. Fine straw hats are worn by men throughout the summer.

The customs observed by the citizens of the United States at their meals, deserve some notice. Their hours for breakfast are, in summer, seven o'clock; for dinner, two o'clock; and for supper, seven in the evening. In winter they

breakfast at eight, but no change at the other meals. The appearance of the breakfast, dinner, and supper tables, is invariably the same: viz., loaded with the best things. Ham, fowl, (roast and in pies,) roast beef, sausages, beef-steaks, &c.; vegetables in the season; honey, fruits of every kind, melons, tea and coffee at breakfast and supper, are placed in profusion before the guests. Sweet potatoes, and corn bread* brought to table in a hot state, are the chief substitutes for potatoes in that country. The Americans are but indifferent potatoe farmers; and the little which they do raise, are always bad, particularly in the western States. This may be attributed to the manner in which the potatoe crops are got into ground, without manure, and with little culture. The quality of the soil would be, in all appearance, favourable for the potatoe, if well managed.

The Americans surprise every stranger by their quickness in eating: they will have done, and be off from table, while an Irishman (as the common saying is) will be looking about him. There is no ceremony observed, in waiting for their fellow guests—they are off to an adjoining apartment, and smoke their cigars, &c. It is quite an unusual thing to call for any

* Corn bread, in America, signifies only the maize, or Indian meal. Wheat, barley, oats, are not included under the name of corn.

drink, while at dinner; the custom is, to take a draught at a sideboard, before they begin, and for any gentleman, after dining, to go when he wishes and take a glass, as before.

No people in the world enjoy themselves more gaily during winter than the Americans. Parties are continually taking place, and the neighbouring farmers visit each other even without being invited. To go into a planter's house in Kentucky, is the same as to be at home when dinner, breakfast, or supper, is going forward. All sit down without ceremony, partaking of the best of cheer, and a truly hospitable reception. Sleighing is a general amusement, while the frost and snow are on the ground. The machine is so neatly constructed, that travelling in one of them is exceedingly amusing and comfortable. At other seasons, it is not unusual for a young lady, accompanied by a brother or a friend, to ride fifty miles, or more, to see her relatives, or others; so that in the interior of America, in the west, as well as in the east and south, the citizens of the United States pass their time in agreeable variety and amusement.

The United States of America extend from about the 25th to the 49th degree of north latitude, and from the 67th to the 123rd degree of west longitude from London. They are bounded on the north by the lakes Superior, St. Claire,

Huron, Erie, Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence, which separate them from the Canadas. on the south, by the Gulf of Mexico, the province of Texas, and New Mexico. On the east, by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the west, by Texas, New Mexico, and the Pacific Ocean.

The New England, usually called Yankee* States, are Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maine. They are bounded, north, by Canada; east, by Nova Scotia and the Atlantic Ocean; south, by the Atlantic, and Long Island sound; west, by the State of New York. New England is a high, hilly, and in some parts a mountainous country. It is the most populous part of the United States. It contains, at least one million of inhabitants; one-fifth of whom are said to be capable of bearing arms. The great body of the people are land-holders and cultivators of the soil. The youth are early taught the use of arms, and are said to make excellent soldiers. New England is termed, by the Americans, a nursery of men.

The chief city of the six New England States is Boston, in Massachusetts. It carries on a very considerable foreign commerce, besides a

* The word *Yankee* is disagreeable to the ear of an American, therefore it should be cautiously applied by strangers.

great coasting trade with the other States of the Union. The population is supposed to be 40,000. The harbour is safe, and capable of containing 500 ships, in a good depth of water. The entrance is so narrow, that two ships cannot enter it abreast. About three miles from the town is the castle, which is mounted with forty pieces of heavy artillery, besides a number of a smaller size, and commands the entrance.

Cambridge, in which Harvard College is situated, is four miles west of Boston, and contains a number of gentlemen's seats, which are neat, and well built. The university consists of four elegant brick edifices, handsomely enclosed. The library, and philosophical apparatus, are spoken of in terms of praise by those who have visited this university.

Salem, the next town of importance in Massachusetts, stands fifteen miles north-east of Boston. Its merchants are principally concerned in the East India trade.

The state of New Hampshire has but eighteen miles of sea coast, the soil of which is of a sandy kind: in the interior, it is good for grain, pasture, fruits, vegetables, &c.; the parts not under culture, are covered with forests of pine, fir, cedar, oak, walnut, &c. All the materials necessary for ship building, are produced in the State of New Hampshire.

Its chief and only seaport town, is called Portsmouth, on the Piscataqua river : it is about two miles from the sea. The harbour is one of the finest on the continent, and has water sufficiently deep for vessels of any burden. It is so defended by the land against storms, that vessels are safe in it in all weathers.

The State of Main was, till within the last eight or ten years, under the jurisdiction of the government of Massachusetts, and was called the territory of Main. It is the most northeasterly State of the Union. Portland is its chief seaport and town. The harbour is safe, and capacious. The exports from this State consist of lumber in pine boards, masts, and ship timber.

The State of Vermont is bounded on the north by the Canadas, and separated from New Hampshire by the river Connecticut on the east; south, by Massachusetts; and west, by New York. A chain of high mountains, running north and south, divides this State nearly in the centre. The natural growth of this mountain, is hemlock, a species of the fir tree, pine, spruce, and other ever-greens, which have given to this State the descriptive name of *verd mons*—green mountain. The heavy growth of timber throughout Vermont, proves the strength and fertility of its soil. The only foreigners in this State

are Scotch: the first settlers were from Massachusetts and Connecticut. Bennington and Montpelier are its chief towns.

The State of Connecticut lies in the southwest part of the New England States. Its chief rivers are the Connecticut and Housotanic: the course of the former is 300 miles, and falls into Long Island sound. New London is the best harbour in this State. The chief productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, and barley, which are heavy and good in many places; also buck wheat, flax in large quantities, hemp, potatoes of several kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The soil of Connecticut is well calculated for pasture and mowing, which enable the farmers to feed large numbers of cattle and horses. The beef and pork, butter and cheese, of this state, are equal to any in the United States.

The trade of Connecticut is introduced more minutely than that of Massachusetts, in order that emigrants who are not aware of the extent of commerce in the United States, may learn from this the general appearance of trade amongst them.

The merchants of Connecticut export principally to the West India islands belonging to the French and Dutch, in vessels which generally average from 60 to 140 tons. Their ex-

ports consist of horses, mules, oxen, oak staves, hoops, pine boards, oak plank, beans, Indian corn, fish, beef, pork, &c.

The people of this State carry on also an extensive coasting trade. To Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, they carry pork, wheat, corn, and rye. To north and south Carolina, and Georgia, butter, cheese, salted beef, cyder, apples, potatoes, and hay, are sent; and in return they receive rice, indigo, and money. To New York are forwarded pot and pearl ashes, flax seed, and provisions of every kind, in large quantities. The productions of Vermont, New Hampshire, and the western parts of Massachusetts, are floated down the river Connecticut, and contribute largely to the great coasting trade of this State.

Connecticut is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States. It is laid out in small farms, of from fifty to three or four hundred acres each, which are held by the farmers in fee-simple. The whole State resembles a well-cultivated garden, which, with that degree of industry essential to happiness, produces all the necessaries and conveniences of life, in great plenty.

There are a great number of very pleasant towns, both maritime and inland, in Connecticut. It contains five incorporated towns, or cities, viz., Hartford, New Haven, New London,

Norwich, and Middletown. Two of these, Hartford and New Haven, are the capitals of the State. The general assembly is held at the former in May, at the latter in October, annually. Hartford is situated at the head of navigation, on the west side of Connecticut river, about fifty miles from its entrance into the sound; it is advantageously situated for trade, has a fine back country, enters largely into the manufacturing business, and is both rich and commercial.

New Haven lies round the head of a bay, which makes up about four miles north from the sound. It covers part of a large plain which is circumscribed on three sides by high hills, or mountains. Two small rivers bound the city east and west. The town was originally laid out in squares of sixty rods. The public square is encircled with rows of trees, which render it both convenient and delightful. In salubrity of air, and situation, New Haven is not exceeded by any city in America. It carries on a considerable trade with New York and the West India islands.

New London stands on the west side of the river Thames, near its entrance into the sound. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut. A considerable part of the town was burned by Benedict Arnold, in 1781, but has been since re-built.

Norwich stands at the head of Thames river, twelve or fourteen miles north of New London. It is a great commercial town, has a rich and extensive back country, and avails itself of its natural advantages at the head of navigation. Its situation upon a river which affords a great number of convenient seats for mills, and water machines of all kinds, renders it very eligible in a commercial point of view. The inhabitants are not neglectful of the advantages which nature has so liberally given them. They manufacture paper of all kinds, stockings, clocks and watches, chaises, buttons, stone and earthen ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge work.

Middletown is pleasantly situated on the western bank of Connecticut river, fifteen miles south of Hartford. It carries on a large and increasing trade.

Yale College, in New Haven, was founded in 1700. The buildings are, Connecticut Hall, 100 feet long, and 40 wide, with 32 convenient rooms, a chapel, library, museum, and dining hall, all built of brick. The college library has several thousand volumes. The philosophical apparatus consists of the principal machines necessary for the whole course of experimental philosophy.

A celebrated writer and citizen of America makes the following strong allusions, as charac-

teristic of their freedom in the United States. "The people who live under a free government, have no fear of a tyrant. There are no overgrown estates, with rich and ambitious landlords, to have an undue and pernicious influence in the election of civil officers. Property is equally enough divided, and must continue to be so, as long as estates descend as they now do. No person is prohibited from voting, or from being elected into office, on account of his poverty. He who has the most merit, not he who has the most money, is generally chosen into public office. As instances of this, it is to be observed, that many of the citizens of Connecticut, from the humble walks in life, have risen to the first offices in the state, and filled them with dignity and reputation. That base business of electioneering, which is so directly calculated to introduce wicked and designing men into office, is yet but little known in Connecticut. A man who wishes to be chosen into office, acts wisely for that end when he keeps his desires to himself."

The State of Rhode Island is a noted resort for invalids from southern climates. Travellers say that it is noted for its fine women, and call it the Eden of America. It suffered greatly in the first American war. Many of its finest country seats were destroyed; their fine groves,

orchards, and fruit trees, wantonly cut down. The soil is of a superior quality.

Providence and Taunton rivers both fall into Narraganset bay. The former is navigable so far as Providence, thirty miles from the sea; the latter is navigable for small vessels to Taunton. The winters, in the maritime part of this State, are milder than in the inland parts. The summers are delightful, especially on Rhode Island, where the extreme heats which prevail in other parts of America, are allayed by cool and refreshing breezes from the sea. The western and northwestern parts of this State are but thinly inhabited, being barren and rocky. In that called the Narraganset country, the planters are chiefly graziers, and raise great numbers of the finest and largest cattle in America. They also keep large dairies, and make cheese and butter for exportation. Narraganset is famed for an excellent breed of pacing horses. They are strong, and remarkable for their speed, and for their being capable to endure the fatigues of a long journey.

Newport and Providence are the principal towns in this State. The harbour of Newport is one of the finest in the world; the entrance into it is safe and easy, and a large fleet can ride at anchor with perfect security. The fish market is also said to be the finest in the world.

Providence is situated on Providence river, about thirty miles north-west of Newport. It is represented as the most flourishing town in the State of Rhode Island; it carries on a large foreign trade, and an extensive traffick with the surrounding country.

In the first war with Great Britain, the troops of Rhode Island distinguished themselves particularly for their patriotic spirit, and the second general in the field, viz., General Greene, was a native of that State.

The State of New Jersey is washed on the east and south-east by Hudson's river and the ocean, and on the west by the river Delaware. One-fourth of this State is a sandy barren, unfit for cultivation. The land on the sea-coast in this and the more southern States, have every appearance of made ground. All the varieties of soil, from the best to the worst, are to be met with in this State.

The markets of New York and Philadelphia, get a great portion of their supplies from the adjoining parts of New Jersey. The cider of this State is said to be the best in the world. The greatest source of wealth to its inhabitants, are its iron mines; in one county alone there are seven of them, which would be equal to supply the whole of the United States.

There are two colleges in this State, one at

Princeton, called Nassau Hall. The other, at Brunswick, called Queen's College. The education of the lower classes is neglected.

Trenton is the largest town in New Jersey, and the seat of government. Burlington and Perth Amboy, denominated cities, are also important places in this State. Princeton is said to be a healthy pleasant village.

The following lines are from the pen of an American writer:—

“ New Jersey was, for a long time, the seat of the revolutionary war between America and Great Britain. When General Washington was retreating through the Jerseys, almost forsaken by all others, her militia were at all times obedient to his orders. There is hardly a town in the State, that lay in the progress of the British army, which was not rendered signal by some enterprise or exploit: at Trenton the enemy received a check, which may be said, with justice, to have turned the tide of the war. At Princeton, the seat of the Muses, they received another, which, united, obliged them to retire with precipitation, and to take refuge in disgraceful winter quarters. The many military achievements performed by the Jersey soldiers, give this State one of the first ranks among her sisters, in a military view, and entitle her to a share of praise, to which her size bears no pro-

portion, in the accomplishment of the late glorious revolution."

The State of Delaware is one of the smallest in the Union. Its rivers are Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke; they are navigable into the country about twenty or thirty miles, for vessels of fifty or sixty tons, and running westwardly fall into the Chesapeake bay.

The south part of this State is a low flat country, and a considerable portion of it lies in forest. What is under cultivation is chiefly barren, except in Indian corn, of which it produces fine crops. Where nature is deficient in one resource, she is generally bountiful in another. This is verified in the tall thick forests of pines, which are manufactured into boards, and exported in large quantities into every seaport in the three adjoining States. In the northern parts the soil is more fertile, and produces wheat in large quantities, which is the staple commodity of Delaware. All the other kinds of grain common to Pennsylvania, are raised in it.

Dover is the chief town, and seat of government. It has a lively appearance, and drives on a considerable trade with Pennsylvania. The landing is five or six miles from the town of Dover. The other towns are, Newcastle, on the Delaware river, thirty-five miles below Phila-

delphia; it was formerly the seat of government, but has at present an appearance of decay.—Wilmington is situated one mile and a half west of Delaware river, on Christiana Creek, twenty-eight miles south of Philadelphia. This town is handsomely built on a gentle ascent, and shows to great advantage as you sail up the Delaware. There is a flourishing academy here.

The State of Maryland is bounded, north, by Pensylvania; east, by the Delaware State; south-east and south, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, south-west, and west, by the State of Virginia. The climate is generally mild and agreeable, suited to agricultural productions, and a great variety of fruit trees. In the interior hilly country, the inhabitants are healthy, but in the flat country in the neighbourhood of marshes and stagnant waters, they are, as in the southern states, subject to fever and ague. The character of the eastern shore, as to healthfulness, &c., has already been introduced.

The Chesapeak Bay divides this State into the eastern and western divisions: it receives a number of the largest rivers in the United States. On the east, the Pokomoke, Choptank, Chester, and Elk rivers flow into it. From the north, the rapid Susquehannah; from the west, Patapsco, Severn, Patuxent, and Patomak, half of which is in Maryland and half in Virginia.

All these rivers are small, except the Susquehannah and Patomak.

Annapolis, thirty miles south of Baltimore, is the seat of the government of Maryland: it is situated at the mouth of Severn river, and is said to be the richest town in America.

The exports of this state are principally shipped from Baltimore, situate on Patapsco river, and one of the neatest and most enterprising cities in the Union; its population is at least 80,000. Having already given some particulars of this flourishing place and its inhabitants, our limits oblige us to hasten to another State; recommending anxiously, at the same time, to the emigrant to seek, on his arrival at Liverpool, or at any other seaport, a vessel bound for Baltimore, in preference to any other port in the United States, because from here he will be able to bend his course either for the Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Illinois, or the Missouri, &c., dropping in by the United States road to Wheeling, forty miles below Pittsburg, or he can shape his course through Maryland, for the State of Pennsylvania, as conveniently from Baltimore as from Philadelphia.

If a ship cannot be got immediately for either of these two ports, let not the emigrant be stopping at Liverpool, or any other seaport, for a promised ship; neither let him listen to any

broker, or fellow imposing his advice. No man can be deceived in what he sees. If the ship be about to sail, the berths, will be ready to receive the passengers; therefore let them go on board, and their luggage, paying only a portion of the passage-money. Let them strive to lower the fare that will be asked.

New York is, under the above events occurring, the third seaport to be calculated upon. This State, as has been already observed, is not so desirable for farmers, labourers, servants, (male or female,) as the two above named.—Mechanics also have a right to look to the western states, but not to lose the opportunity of taking ship for New York, if it be the first that will arise at Liverpool, or elsewhere. Good tradesmen are always in demand. What should prevent an able-bodied mechanic to assist in reaping the harvest, if no other employment starts up on his arrival?

An American vessel is the preferable one to go with: they give better accommodation, and their ships are considered the best sailers. The character of the vessel should be likewise considered—it is dangerous to go by an old one—there have been instances of old vessels going to pieces in a storm. Give me a good new ship, copper-bottomed, and let it blow hurri-

canes, the whole passage, except near to land or rocks, and I would not fear the result.

The expences to be incurred by journeying to the west, by the routes already touched upon, should not discourage any stout man to get through the whole distance, from one hundred to a thousand miles, without a pound. Let every emigrant be determined to brave every incidental difficulty, and when once in the United States, provided he goes in the last days of April, or during the first days of May, he must eventually succeed. He arrives among a generous people when he gets to the United States: they have a feeling for the stranger: they have means to employ every man who is inclined to work, and not to be a burden to their country. But let the idler, and the drunkard, stay at home. These, no doubt, could meet similar characters in the United States, but they would be few, and without patronage or money.

This little digression from the main subject (*viz.*, the description of the remaining states) is a matter of so much importance to the man leaving his country for ever, that it cannot be too often repeated, and will convince the emigrant, who goes to where the advantages are so superior to any thing that can arise at home, under the present aspect of the world, that he should

use all energy and steady perseverance to accomplish his object.

The state of Pennsylvania, is bounded on the north by the state of New York ; on the south by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia ; on the east by Delaware river ; on the west by Virginia, Ohio, and lake Erie.

There are six considerable rivers in this state, viz. the Delaware, Schuikill, Susquehannah, Yohogany, Monongahela, and Alleghany ; from the ocean to the city of Philadelphia, there is sufficient depth of water for a seventy-four gun ship. At Trenton thirty-five miles above this, is the head of sloop navigation ; but for boats carrying eight or nine tons, the Delaware is navigable for fifty miles further

There is an university in Philadelphia, and a medical school which has attained great celebrity, attached to it. At Lancaster also is Franklin's College, so called after Dr. Franklin. This institution is principally for the Germans, who have secured ample funds for its support.

By the Constitution of Pennsylvania, established in 1776, all legislative power is lodged in a single body of men, styled " The general assembly of representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania." The qualification required to render a person eligible to this assembly, is, two

years residence in the city or county for which he is chosen. The qualifications of the electors are, "full age and one years residence in the state, with payment of public taxes for that time. But the sons of freeholders are entitled to vote for representatives, without any qualification except full age. No man can be elected as a member of the assembly, more than four years in seven.

The representatives are chosen annually, on the second Tuesday in October, and they meet on the fourth Monday of the same month.

The supreme executive power, is lodged in a president and a council, consisting of a member from each county. The president is elected annually, by the joint ballot of the assembly and council. A vice president is chosen at the same time.

The counsellors are chosen by the freemen, every third year, and having served three years, they are ineligible for the four succeeding years. The appointments of one third only of the members, expire every year, by which rotation no more than one third can be new members.

The state of Virginia is bounded on the north, by Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio; south by North Carolina; east by the Atlantic ocean; and west by Kentucky.

This state is together with the Carolinas and

Georgia, the least inviting for emigrants to reside in. Slavery prevails here in its fullest sense, being overspread with slave owners and their plantations. Tobacco is the staple commodity of Virginia.

Richmond containing about 15,000 inhabitants, is the seat of government. It is situated on the north side of James river.

Norfolk is the second town of importance in this state; it stands also upon James river.

Petersburg next in note stands on the south side of Appamattox river; it is considered very unhealthy to reside in it. Considerable quantities of tobacco are shipped in this place, every year.

Williamsburg, 60 miles to the east of Richmond, stands on two creeks, one of which falls into James river, the other into York river, and is not so thriving a place, as the above towns.

Yorktown, thirteen miles eastward from Williamsburg, is situate on the south side of York river. It was rendered famous by the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, on the nineteenth of October 1781, by the united forces of France and America.

The education of the planters children throughout Virginia, may be considered to be respectably attended to. The more wealthy among them, employ private tutors, and in several

places have established academies superintended by able professors from the eastern colleges of New England. The planters being in general very wealthy, are inclined to pay respectable salaries (as has been already noticed,) to gentlemen of good literary acquirements. To land in Richmond, would be a fair prospect for a young man possessing the necessary qualifications for a teacher; if he would not meet immediate employment in that city, he might be sure of succeeding among some of the rich planters of this state. The respectable Virginians are spoken of by the Americans, to be extremely hospitable and very genuine in their dealings.

The district of Columbia comprises a small tract of territory, ten miles square, ceded to Congress by the states of Virginia and Maryland; here stands the city of Washington, and seat of the United States Government. The river Patomak which is navigable for the largest ships to Alexandria, adds the first importance to what may be termed the capital of the United States. Georgetown which might be called a continuation of Washington, is situated upon the same river; the college here, is celebrated among the literary institutions of America; it belongs to the Jesuits.

Alexandria situate on the south side of the Patomak, possesses a large trade in provisions,

flour, and tobacco; it stands within six miles of the city of Washington. A canal to connect the Patomak with the Ohio, is progressing rapidly.

The state of Kentucky is bounded, north and west, by the river Ohio, which separates it from the states of Indiana and Ohio, south by the state of Tennessee, and east by Virginia. Frankfort on the Kentucky river, is the seat of Government. Some of the principal towns of this state, and their literary establishments, have been already introduced.

Tobacco is raised extensively throughout Kentucky, and the culture of wheat, hemp, flax, barley, and Indian corn, is followed up by the planters, who are also largely concerned in the distillation of whiskey. From the facility of feeding swine, in their extensive woods, with what is called the *mast*, which signifies the nuts of the beech and other trees, the planters are enabled to export quantities of bacon and ham, to New Orleans and the West India markets. These are as good in flavour and quality, as any made in Ireland. What renders the meat so good, is, the planters feed their hogs with Indian corn, for a few weeks previous to their being slaughtered. The whole state of Kentucky, appears to a traveller, to be an interminable wood of trees of astonishing height, thickness, and beauty.

The planters are in the habit of making their own sugar from the maple tree. It is said that 1,000lbs. are the usual quantity produced from 250 trees. To describe the process of extracting this valuable article of home consumption, is not necessary in this place, as it will be a matter easily learned from the planters, by the new settler.

The climate of Kentucky is delightful and healthy, except in the neighbourhood of ponds or low grounds. The city of Louisville was during the fall, proverbially sickly, for many years, but is at present as healthy, as any town in the state. As a proof of this, the growth of that place, is within the last six or seven years, almost incredible. It has been deservedly called from the great commerce prevailing with all the neighbouring states and New Orleans, the New York of the West.

Here the merchant who goes to the western states, seeking to locate himself for the purposes of trading, would act wisely to stop, and see if Louisville would not suit his calculations. The expenses of boarding in this city are moderate. The markets are so abundantly supplied, and price of provisions so low, that it is possible to get into a respectable boarding house, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per week, 10s. 8d. British.

There are many commission merchants estab-

lished in Louisville, to whom large consignments of merchandise are forwarded from the eastern cities. The usual mode to dispose of goods, is, to sell by public auction. The purchaser sometimes bids so low as $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent, viz. half a farthing, in competing with the man who bids against him. The Americans are so knowing on these occasions, that it would require experience to meet them in their modes of buying and selling. The profits that a Kentucky merchant would hope to derive from mercantile speculations, are immoderately great, sometimes 50, sometimes 100 per cent. It cannot therefore create surprise, when it is asserted, that many merchants of Louisville, have built in the vicinity of that city, houses fit for noblemen to reside in.

Except to those intent upon trade, or to mechanics, Louisville is not recommended to other classes of emigrants. If farmers and labourers pass the state of Ohio, then it is a matter of prudence, to turn to the state of Indiana, which is not many miles distant from Cincinnati, which stands in the south west part of the state of Ohio. In Louisville which is opposite to the Indiana shore, it would be possible to obtain every information concerning that state, and find the exact route that is to be taken to Indianapolis, the seat of the government of

Indiana. This being a free state as well as Ohio, emigrants can more securely undertake to purchase in it, than in Kentucky, (of which we have already spoken,) Clarksville, and Jeffersonville, two neat towns on the Indiana side, can be viewed from Louisville.

As a matter appertaining to commerce, it must be mentioned here, that a canal has been very lately made from the river Ohio above the falls,* which connects again with the river at Shipping port, a mile and a half below Louisville. This has been of the first importance to that flourishing place, and the health of the citizens. Many marshes that were in the immediate neighbourhood became drained by it, and no inconsiderable portion of land brought into cultivation.

The society to be met with in Louisville is of such a grade, as that any stranger coming amongst them, must feel surprised to witness so much elegance and urbanity, at a distance of 950 miles from any of the eastern cities. The wealthy portion of the inhabitants, enjoy themselves with all the splendour which wealth and respectability can impart. All the independant planters within several miles of Louisville, are to be seen driving in with their families and

* The falls are a ledge of rocks quite across the river and hitherto obstructing the navigation of the Ohio during the summer months.

carriages almost daily, as if to enjoy the festive and social intercourse of its citizens.

Vincennes a considerable town though not the capital of Indiana, is situated on the Wabash river. If the emigrant seeking to purchase land pass Ohio and Indiana, he should touch at Vincennes which would be in the direction of Illinois.

Indiana is bounded on the north by the Michigan territory; on the south by the Ohio which separates it from Kentucky; on the east by the state of Ohio; and west by Illinois.

The state of Ohio is bounded on the north by the territory of Michigan and lake Erie; on the south by the river Ohio which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky; on the east by Virginia; and on the west by the state of Indiana.

Columbus, in the interior, is the seat of government. Cincinnati is, beyond all comparison, the handsomest city in America, 500 miles below Pittsburg and 200 above Louisville; this is a kind of central point for the commerce, of all the adjoining states; opposite to Cincinnati, some of the richest lands of Kentucky are to be seen, and the flourishing town of Newport. Not many miles from it a company of Swiss have raised a vineyard where wine of excellent flavour and quality is made; the vine is an indigenous production of these two states.

The state of Ohio, it cannot be superfluous to repeat it, merits all the regard due by emigrants to the most inviting portion of the United States. The character of its inhabitants is equally hospitable, kind, and polite to strangers, as that of the Kentucky planters. At Portsmouth a canal connecting the waters of the Ohio with lake Erie, has been carried into completion. This as well as the canal in the state of New York, which connects the Hudson with lake Erie also, is a work of truly national importance. It fills the mind of an European with surprise, to behold the citizens of the United States carry works of such magnitude into effect, in the short space of some ten or twelve years. A rail road is at present carrying on in the state of Illinois, which will establish a quick and commercial communication between lake Michigan, and the Illinois river, which flows into the Mississippi.

The towns of Steubenville, where there is an extensive cloth manufactory, Portsmouth, Alexandria, Marietta, Gallipolis, and several neat villages are on the banks of the Ohio. Chillicothe, is also a town of importance in the interior. At Mayesville called also Limestone which is the first town of note with a brisk trade, that is met with in Kentucky, when sailing down the river, the emigrant ought to spend a day and make enquiries, in what part of Ohio, the best situa-

tions for agriculturists, could be looked for. From Mayesville also, the traveller may pass through the centre of Kentucky; a mechanic may meet many opportunities for employment, when he arrives at Lexington and other intervening towns, if he pass through the middle parts of that state. Danville is a considerable town. Some of the richest lands are to be seen there, at Lexington and Frankfort. The finest oxen in the western states are in these parts of Kentucky, and are purchased by drovers for the eastern market.

As an encouragement to mechanics and labourers wishing to proceed to the western states, they should not forget what has been already communicated, that there is a possibility of proceeding from Pittsburg or Wheeling, without any expense to them. There is always, while the waters of the Ohio are sufficiently deep for steam boats to proceed to Pittsburg, a want for hands to take in fire wood, &c. as they sail along. A free passage and diet are given gratis for assisting on these occasions. Family boats and barks built flat and spacious enough to contain some cows, horses &c. on their deck, afford similar opportunities, for assisting to row, &c. &c. to the emigrant proceeding to the western states. Every emigrant upon his arrival at Pittsburg, if he possess the means,

should buy some implements of husbandry, if the purchase of land be his object; a chest of tools will be likewise necessary.

The Muskingum, Sioto, and great Miami, are considerable rivers in the State of Ohio, and fall into the river of the same name. The Wabash and White rivers flow through the State of Indiana, and fall into the Ohio. Kaskaskias and Illinois fall into the Mississippi, passing through the State of Illinois.

North Carolina is bounded by Virginia on the north; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by South Carolina and Georgia; west, by the State of Tennessee.

Cape Fear River opens into the sea at Cape Fear, and affords the best navigation in North Carolina.

Pamlico Sound is from ten to twenty miles broad, and one hundred in length; it is separated in its whole length from the sea, by a beach of sand, hardly a mile broad.

Cape Hatteras, in latitude $35^{\circ} 15'$, is to be dreaded by mariners with large vessels. If they come within twenty miles of the cape, it is too shallow for them in some places; if they stand farther off, they are in danger of falling into the gulf stream, which would set them northward three or four miles an hour. It is to be

observed, that violent storms of rain, and gusts of wind, are very frequent around this cape.

Cape Fear is remarkable for a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the *Frying-pan*.

Dismal Swamp, spreads over the whole tract of country which lies between Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, and needs no other description than is conveyed by its name.

The principal towns of this State are, Newbern, Edenton, Wilmington, [Hallifax, Hillsborough, and Fayetteville.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax, grow well in the back hilly country. Cotton is largely cultivated; it is planted yearly; the stalk dies with the frost. The southern interior counties carry their produce to Charleston, and the northern to Petersburg, in Virginia. The exports from the lower parts of the State are, tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, Indian corn, lumber, furs, tobacco, pork, &c. Their trade is principally with the West Indies, and the northern states.

The form of their government is liberally constituted. All legislative authority is vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, viz., a senate, and house of commons, which, when convened for business, are styled, the *General Assembly*.

The senate is composed of representatives, one for each county, chosen annually by ballot.

The house of commons consists of representatives chosen in the same way, two for each county, and one for each of the towns.

The senate and house of commons, when convened, jointly, by ballot, at their first meeting after each annual election, choose a governor for one year, who is not eligible to that office longer than three years in six successive years. He must possess freehold property of £1000 a year, and have resided in the state for five years. They, in the same manner, elect seven persons more, as a council of state for one year, to advise the governor in the execution of his office.

The constitution allows of no religious distinction.

South Carolina is bounded, east, by the Atlantic Ocean ; north, by North Carolina ; southwest and south, by Savannah river, which divides it from Georgia.

The sea coast is bordered with a chain of fine sea islands, around which the sea flows, opening an inland navigation, which affords the opportunity of sending their produce to market.—These islands are, in general, favourable for the culture of indigo.

Charleston is the only city in this state. It is situated on a tongue of land, formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, which are large and navigable. The harbour

communicates with the ocean at Sullivan's Island, seven miles south-east of the city. Charleston is more healthy than any part of the low country in the southern states. On this account it is a great resort for gentlemen planters of the interior country, and for invalids from the West Indies, who come hither to spend the sickly months during the fall. Their neighbours of Kentucky speak in terms of praise of the inhabitants of Charleston. In this city our truly estimable countryman and divine, the Right Rev. Doctor England, resides: he is bishop of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and the Floridas. There are many different religious sects in this city, whose houses of worship are well built, and respectably maintained. A state house, an exchange, and armoury, are noticed among the public buildings of Charleston. This city is said to be about the same size, population, and commercial importance as Boston, state of Massachusetts.

During the vigorous contest for independence, South Carolina was a great sufferer; for three years it was the seat of war.

Rice and indigo are extensively cultivated: the former constitutes the staple commodity of the state. Cotton, tobacco, and silk, are also numbered among its valuable productions.—Slavery is the same here as in Kentucky.

The state of Georgia is bounded, east, by the Atlantic Ocean ; south, by East and West Florida, and comprising the Allabamas, on the west, by the Mississippi river ; north and north-east, by the Carolinas.

Its chief town, Augusta, is situated on the south-west bank of Savannah river, 134 miles from the sea. Savannah is another town of importance on the same river, and within 17 miles of the sea. Sunbury is a seaport town, with a safe and convenient harbour ; it was burnt by the British, during the war for American independence. The rivers in the western parts of this state flow southwardly, and fall into the Gulf of Mexico.

Rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, naval stores, leather, deer-skins, snake root, myrtle, bees' wax, corn, live stock, are the principal exports from the state of Georgia.

Some tribes of Indians, and the most numerous that are settled in the United States, inhabit some parts of the state of Georgia. They are known by the names of the Muskogee, Seminoles, Chactaw, and Chicasaw Indians.

During the first war with Britain, Georgia was over-run by the English troops, and the inhabitants obliged to fly for safety into the neighbouring states. The sufferings and losses of her citizens were as great, in proportion to their

numbers and wealth, as in any of the states. Since the peace, the progress of the population of this state has been astonishingly rapid.

The state of Tennessee is bounded, on the north, by Kentucky; on the south, by the states of Georgia and South Carolina; east, by North Carolina; and west, by the Mississippi river, which separates it from the Arkansa territory. Nashville is its chief town, and seat of government.

The planters of Tennessee cultivate and export cotton extensively. A considerable inland trade prevails between Nashville and Louisville, Kentucky.

East and West Florida, lately ceded by Spain to the United States of America, are bounded on the north by Georgia; south, by the Gulf of Mexico; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; and west, by the Mississippi. The Floridas lie in the form of an L. In climate, they do not differ materially from that of Georgia.

In the southern parts of Florida, two crops of Indian corn are produced annually. The fruits and vegetables common to Georgia and the Carolinas, are common to the Floridas.

St. Augustine, the capital of East Florida, is situated on the sea coast. Pensacola is the capital of West Florida. The bay on which the

town stands, forms a very commodious harbour, and vessels may ride secure from every wind.

Louisiana is bounded on the east by the Mississippi; on the south, by the Gulf of Mexico; on the west, by New Mexico; and runs indefinitely north. Many fine rivers flow through Louisiana into the Gulf of Mexico.

New Orleans, north latitude $30^{\circ} 2'$, is the capital: it stands on the east side of the Mississippi, and 105 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico.

Situated in a fertile country, and on a noble river, and being within a few days sail of Mexico and the West Indies, New Orleans must be at all times the receptacle for the produce of those extensive and fertile states bordering upon the Mississippi and the Ohio, which will always secure to it its great commercial importance.

This city was founded by Louis XIV. and was ceded, together with Louisiana, to the United States, during the late wars between France and England. In consequence of the bulk of the inhabitants of that city being of French descent, and speaking their native language, the laws are administered, partly by a French, and in part by an English tribunal. Any emigrant coming to reside at New Orleans, would be much benefited by having a good knowledge of the French language.

Many of the wealthy inhabitants leave this city during the fall of the year, and retire to Baton-rouge, a high and healthy situation on the Mississippi, not far from the city of Natches.

The state of Illinois is bounded, north, by the north-western territory ; south, by the states of Kentucky and Missouri ; east, by Indiana ; and west, by the Mississippi river.

The chief towns are Shaneentown, on the Ohio, and Vandalia, on the Illinois river.

This state is considered to possess all the advantages of soil that can be desired by emigrants.*

The state of Missouri being the most westerly of all, will be the last, of course, which the emigrant will look to for a home. The opportunities of employment will be fewer than in any of the preceding states, but the lands of Congress, surpass, in extent, any of the others.

St. Louis, which stands on the Mississippi river, is the chief town of the Missouri state. Its growth in commerce and population have been rapid and considerable.

The state of Mississippi, and the territory of Arkansas, lie east and west of the Mississippi river. New Orleans, the chief city of the southwest has been already introduced : its import-

* Rail fencing cannot be so generally practised here as in the other states, timber being more scarce, in consequence of its immense tracts of Prairies or meadows.

ance as a great trading city is well known to every citizen of the United States.

The north-western territory lies to the west of Lake Michigan, and extends indefinitely to the Stony Mountains, which, some geographers say, are a continuation of the Andes in South America.

The Mississippi river is supposed to be about 3000 miles long, and is navigable to the falls of St. Anthony, in latitude $44^{\circ} 30'$.

The Michigan territory is bounded on the north by Lake Huron; on the south by the States of Indiana and Ohio; on the east by the Lakes St. Clare and Erie; and on the west by Lake Michigan, which belongs exclusively to the United States and is 900 miles in circumference. Detroit is capital of this territory.

In concluding our advice to emigrants proceeding to the United States of America, it is most earnestly recommended to the industrious classes of our countrymen, to let no earthly consideration short of competency and a prospect of being able to uphold it, prevent them from emigrating to that country, so great and powerful in her resources, so just in her views of the rights of men, and so intent on advancing the prosperity of her people.

FINIS.

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